

however sanguine, believes it possible to elect a Populist president at this time, but the Populist party may be able to determine whether a Democrat or a Republican will be elected. Mr. Chairman, the Populist convention, which your committee represents, thought it better to share with the Democrats in the honor of securing some of the reforms desired by your party than to bear the odium of remaining neutral in this great crisis, or of giving open or secret aid to the Republican party which opposes all the reforms for which the Populists contend.

Those who labor to improve the conditions which surround their fellowmen are apt to become impatient; but they must remember that it takes time to work out great reforms. Let me illustrate by calling your attention to the slow growth of public opinion in support of a proposition to which there has been practically no opposition since President Johnson in 1868 recommended a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, but his recommendation met with no response. About twelve years later, General Weaver, then a member of congress, and now secretary of the passage of a resolution submitting such an amendment, but his efforts were futile. In 1892, the resolution recommended by President Johnson and urged by Congressman Weaver finally passed the House of Representatives, but it has not yet reached a vote in the senate. And now after eight years more of public discussion the proposition for the first time receives the endorsement of the national convention of one of the great parties.

If the fusion forces win a victory this fall, we shall see this reform accomplished before the next presidential election, and with its accomplishment, the people will find it easier to secure any remedial legislation which they may desire. But how halting has been the progress. Holland has said: "Heaven is not gained by a single bound."

We build the ladder by which we rise from the lowly earth to the vaulted skies. And mount to its summit round by round."

And so it is with great social and political movements. Great problems are solved, but struggling humanity marches on, step by step, content if at each nightfall it can pitch its tent on a little higher ground.

I have called attention to the issue which brought the Democrats and Populists together and which have justified their co-operation during the last four years. Let me now invite your attention to new questions which would justify co-operation at this time even though we should have no common questions. It is not our fault that these new questions have been thrust into the arena of politics; it is not our fault that the people have been called upon to consider questions of ever increasing magnitude.

In 1890 the tariff question was the principal subject of discussion and the Democratic party contended that the tariff was carrying a burden of unjust and unnecessary taxes. In 1892 the tariff question was still the principal issue between the Democrats and Republican parties, although in the west and south the money question was assuming greater and greater proportions. The Populists were contending that our monetary system was more responsible than the tariff laws for the depression in agriculture and the distress existing among the wage earners. In 1896 the whole question of taxation became of secondary importance because of the increasing holdings of the gold and silver and the gold and silver coinage which was opposed to the gold and silver coinage which is an administrative marvel, although desirable, was impossible without the aid of the leading commercial nations of the old world, the Populists and Silver Republicans joined with the Democrats in asserting the right and duty of the American people to shape their financial system for themselves, regardless of the action of other nations. The failure of the Republican party to secure international bimetallic and its open espousal of the gold standard will keep the money question in politics, but no economic question can compare in importance with a question which concerns the principles and structure of government. Systems of taxation can be changed with less difficulty than financial systems, and less danger can be allied with less danger and less disturbance to the country than the vital doctrines upon which free government rests.

In the early sixties, when we were engaged in a contest which was to determine whether we should have one premium or two, questions of finance were less important than gold and silver were at a premium over greenbacks and bank notes, but the people could not afford to divide over the money question in the presence of a greater issue. And so today we are engaged in a controversy which will determine whether we shall have a republic in which the government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, or an empire in which brute force is the only recognized source of power.

In a government where the people rule every wrong can be righted and every evil remedied, but when once the doctrines of self-government is impaired and might is substituted for right there is no certainty that any question will be settled correctly.

Which such an issue is raised, there can only be two parties—the party, whatever its name may be, which believes in the republic and the party, whatever its name, which believes in an empire; and the influence of every citizen is, consciously or unconsciously, intentionally or unintentionally, thrown upon the one side or the other.

Where the divine rights of kings is recognized, the monarch can grant different degrees of liberty to different subjects. The people of England can be ruled in one way, the people of Canada in another, the people of Ireland in another, while the constitution of the United States is maintained according to still different forms. But there can be no such variety in a republic. The doctrine of a republic differs from the doctrine of a monarchy as the day differs from the night, and between the two doctrines there is and ever must be an irrepressible conflict.

Queen Victoria has recognized this necessary antagonism between the democratic and imperial form of government. In proroguing parliament a few days ago, she said: "Believing that the continued political independence of the republics would be a constant danger to the peace of the world, and that the annexation of the Orange Free State."

A republic is always a menace to a monarchy, just as truth is always a

A colonial policy would so occupy the people with the consideration of the nation's foreign policy that domestic questions would be neglected. "Who will haul down the flag?" or "Stand by the president," would be the prompt response to every criticism of the administration, and corruption and special privileges would thrive under the cover of patriotism.

It is not strange that the Populists should oppose militarism and imperialism, for both are antagonistic to the principles which Populists apply to other questions. Looking at questions from the standpoint of the producers of wealth rather than from the standpoint of the speculator, the Populist recognizes in militarism a constant and increasing burden. The army worm, which occasionally destroys a field of wheat, is not nearly so dangerous an enemy to the farmer as a large standing army, which invades every field of industry and exacts toll from every crop.

If 100,000 men are withdrawn from the ranks of the producers and placed as a burden upon the backs of those who remain, it must mean longer hours, harder work and greater sacrifice for those who toil, and the farmer while he pays more for his share of the expenses of the army, has no part in army contracts or in developing companies, and his sons are less likely to fill the life positions in the army than the sons of those who, by reason of wealth or political prominence exert influence at Washington.

Soon after the Republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of a colonial policy, the papers published an interview given out from San Francisco by a foreign consul residing at Manila. He declared that the people of the United States owed it to themselves to other nations and to the Philippines to hold the Philippine islands permanently. At the conclusion of the interview there appeared the very significant statement that the gentleman was visiting the United States for the purpose of organizing a company for the development of the Philippine islands. A few days later the plan of his syndicate was outlined in an interview in which he explained that the company which he intended to organize would establish banks at Manila, and at other places throughout the islands, and build electric light plants, water plants, street car lines, railroads, factories, etc. It seemed that the plan of his syndicate was to take all the developing and leave the rest of the American people nothing to do in the matter except to furnish an army sufficient to hold the Philippines in subjection while they were being developed.

At the present rate we will spend annually upon the army approximately as much as we spend for education in the United States, and this immense sum is wrung from the taxpayers by systems of taxation which overburden the poor man and under-tax the rich man.

In the presence of such an issue as militarism, it is impossible that any Populist should hesitate as to his duty. But even the menace of militarism is but a part of the question of imperialism. The policy contemplated by the Republican party nullifies every principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence, strikes a blow at popular government, and robs the nation of its moral prestige. Already the more advanced supporters of the colonial idea point to the economy of a system of government which entrusts all power to an executive and does away with the necessity for legislation. The Army and Navy Journal, in its issue of August 4, commends the English system and declares that as a result of this system a fifth of the world's area, containing a fifth of the population, is ruled with an administrative economy which is an administrative marvel, and adds:

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menace to error. Self-government, being the natural government, must necessarily create dissatisfaction among the subjects of those governments which build upon some other foundation than the consent of the governed. What the Orange Free State and the Transvaal republics are to South Africa our republic is to the world, and only our increasing strength and the wide Atlantic have protected us from the inextinguishable hostility which must ever exist between those who support a throne and those who recognize the citizen as the sovereign.

Every step taken towards imperialism by this nation meets with prompt and effective encouragement from Europe. Lincoln pointed to the interest which European nations have in the abandonment here of the doctrine of equal rights. He said:

"The principles of Jefferson are the definition and axioms of free society. And yet they are denied and evaded, and yet they are denied and evaded, with no small show of success. One dashing calls them 'glittering generalities.' Another bluntly calls them 'self-evident lies.' And others insidiously argue that they apply to 'superior races.' These expressions, different in form, are identical in object and effect—the supplanting the principles of free government, and restoring those of class, caste, legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads plotting against the people. They are the vanguard, the miners and sappers of returning despotism. We must repulse them, or they will subjugate us."

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we should give independence to the Filipinos. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the humble folk who "along the cool sequestered vale of life," keep the noiseless tenor of their way; but let a nation stand erect and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a reality in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance and, whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

The closeness with which every issue of The Independent is read by its subscribers is something phenomenal. If the slightest error is made in the preparation of an article, either in regard to fact or principle, the error is surely to be heard from by the next mail. In writing about the confirmation of the Spanish treaty, the editor got into his head the vote on the Bacon resolution. He has heard from that error from a correspondent in London. It is not the readers of The Independent are exceedingly well posted.

Mr. Cliff Frank relates in last week's Independent how he tried to get a resolution introduced at the Grand Island fuzzle wuzzle convention denouncing railroad passes. Mr. Frank must have the cheek of a government mule. Think of making an attempt to get an anti-pass resolution called up before a convention where, ever since the present, spectators and all, had come on free transportation! That was more than facing a lion in his den.

Collis P. Huntington is dead. That he had great financial genius none will deny, but that he used that genius for the benefit of mankind none will admit. The system of railroads that he controlled will now pass into other hands. His genius will no longer stand in the way of the Nicaragua canal. But another will arise to take his place. It will be only a reputation of the old king: "The king is dead. Long live the king."

The sum and substance of every republican speech may be summed up in the following sentence: "McKinley causes the crops to grow, he regulates the elements, he shapes the currents of destiny, he takes the place of Providence, he rules the heavens and the earth and he issues and redeems government bonds."

The republicans of Ft. Scott, Kas., nominated A. Romans for county commissioner. Romans went home and committed suicide.

Andrews On China.
Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of the university of Nebraska, addressed the teachers of Fillmore county and the citizens of Geneva last Thursday at the Christian church on the eastern question. He was greeted by a large audience in spite of the threatening weather which prevented many country people from coming.

His address was a review of the manipulation of England and Russia in their strife for power. England's last move in South Africa by means of which she will acquire the African free states necessitated some action on the part of Russia, who at once began to cast her eyes in the direction of China. The real seat of trouble is to be found not in China, but in St. Petersburg. In closing, with reference to the attitude which the United States should assume the chancellor declared that we should be strictly reserved and should not in any way implicate ourselves in the broil of the contending powers.

An Item of Export
Lord Scully owns about 45,000 acres of land in Nuckolls county from which he receives a revenue of about \$50,000 per year. Every dollar of it is taken over of Nuckolls county and it never returns. It eventually reaches a foreign land along with the rentals of half a million of acres belonging to him and other aunts.

Now, when these rentals leave the United States they go either in the form of gold, silver or merchandise, and form part of our great "favorable" balance of trade. Are such exports the kind that make a country great and prosperous? Even a republican ought to see that excess exports are the measure of national loss.

Our Exchange Table
NOT DISCOURAGED.
John I. Dressler has a grape vine that had most of the leaves and young grapes knocked off by the big hail storm in June. Since then the vine has blossomed and now has bunches of grapes over half grown from the last blossoming, while the first crop on the same vine is beginning to turn. The last bunches are full and the grapes as good looking as if they had come out at the regular time—Nemaha Advertiser.

Republicans who think that Dietrich will get fusion votes because he is a "good fellow" must not forget that Governor Poynter will get republican votes where he is a "good fellow." When the account is balanced Governor Poynter will have as many republican votes as Dietrich has fusion votes, and when the total is struck, it is not high to estimate Poynter's majority at 20,000—Hastings Democrat.

HE'S ALL RIGHT.
Tom Watson, populist candidate for vice president with Bryan four years ago, announces that he will support Bryan this year. Tom's heart is with the people in their great struggle for a representative government, and he has lined up with the real fighters. No republican argument could lead him to lead a detachment away from the real engagement this year and there are others like Thomas Watson.—McCook Courier.

Something is wrong. The price of wheat has dropped back to where it was two or three months ago. Millions of people are still starving in India and of course she has no wheat to export. Everybody knows that the American wheat crop is one of the poorest the country over we have had in years. These conditions were so remarkable that the farmers this year would market their wheat at near a dollar per bushel. What is the matter with Mark?—Hutchinson (Kas.) Gazette.

Charlie Rigg of Beatrice, who has frequently been denounced by the Omaha Bee as a corporation lobbyist and oil room worker, is in charge of the department of republican speakers for this state. He will certainly see to it that none but anti-trust speakers campaign in his state this fall.—Cortland Herald.

Can it be possible that the Americans will consent to the republican policy of the permanent establishment of a standing army, and its consequent continuing and ever-increasing burdens of taxation?—New Era Standard.

WHIPPING 'EM IN.
One of the slick Hanna campaign methods is to send canvassers over the country offering a farm paper weekly a year and a buggy whip for 25c! The republicans know the value of having their reading matter in the homes of the people. They know how to farm the farmer. The whip ought to come handy after election instead of a self-licking machine.—Exeter Enterprise.

The Nebraska Dairyman of Lincoln, a red-hot McKinley sheet, thinks everybody should vote and support the present administration because we are such a prosperous people. Perhaps Israel, the editor, does not know of the failures, lockouts, big strikes and discharges that have taken place the past year. Of course the trusts, the railroad magnates, money shysters, octopus corporations, etc., are very prosperous under the rule of McKinley. But the clerk and bookkeeper, the traveling drummer are not so prosperous and there are more of them idle today than there were two years ago or four years ago.—Burwell Mascott.

E. J. Shian, the hustling young manager of the Bookwalter party, who is one of the fusion candidates for representative, was in the city Saturday attending to business matters and looking after his political fences. He reports the fusionists in high spirits over his way, and is confident that there is going to be a large increased fusion vote in the next part of the county this year.—Pawnee Chief.

KNOWS MR. LEGION.
We know a Bryan man and his name is legion, who claims he is and always has been a republican. He says he was born in the bookwalter party and taught the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln in childhood and has continued in the same faith up to the present time. He insists that he has never changed his politics, and is now a better republican than any man who now votes the republican ticket.—Cedar Rapids Outlook.

MUCH BETTER.
The government had better own railroads than islands; better own telegraphs than cannibals; better own telephones than tropical beasts and jungles; better have poor savings banks than yellow fever.—Chicago Record.

The Omaha Bee said last Friday, tenth page, second column, "Ireland is prosperous. Good times inaugurated by McKinley seem to have crossed the ocean." So the Irish people owe McKinley a debt of gratitude for their crops? What about India and the states in the north of this nation? Why don't McKinley give crops to the states that elected him instead of fooling around so close to England?—Teller Democrat.

It is claimed that Dietrich said that the man who would vote anything but the republican ticket this fall lacked brains. This may be one way to start a republican campaign fight for governor of grand old Nebraska, but when Dietrich says this vicings it will be necessary for him to explain himself if he expects to receive any of the German vote of Dixon county. Mr. Dietrich may be a good banker, but he shows himself to be a very poor campaigner when he starts out by calling the Germans ignorant because they choose to vote the democratic ticket.—Emerson Advocate.

A firm that can't pay its women clerks more than \$1.50 to \$2.50 a week had better quit business, for its no good to the community and only an incentive to the degradation of human beings, for no person could exist on \$1.50 to \$2.50 a week unless they had

some other resources. And if the firm is running for charity it is not needed, for charity of that kind does more harm than good.—Florida Labor Advocate.

It is an open secret that more old soldiers will oppose the election of McKinley than ever opposed a republican candidate for that office before.—Cretre Democrat.

Outside of republican papers we have found no pops who are going to vote again. Bryan because the democrats swallowed the pops at Kansas City. We don't find any democrats who are going to vote the republican ticket because the pops swallowed the democrats at Lincoln. They all appear to be in some other county.—Butler County Press.

Billie Bryan will poll more votes in Mitchell than he did four years ago. Still we don't any of us believe that he can control the egg product, or water the earth, or expand like Mac and Hanna have. Mark has the drop on Mac—he has expanded until it takes a sixteen-foot belt to go around him. His hide surely must be tough.—Mitchell correspondent Nebraska Homestead.

C. H. Dietrich made his appearance here Tuesday as advertised and told the committee the truth when he said he could not make a speech. They insisted, however, and he proved to the few that heard him that he was smart enough to know that speaking was really out of his line. Mr. Dietrich is a banker, but since his nomination he has learned the art of giving one of the very pleasant hand-shakes. He gave the people to understand that he wanted to be governor of this great state, not for the money there is in it, but he thinks he can help the trusts out and settle the trouble that the present governor seems to be having with the state institutions. He remained with us over night and next morning made some of the boys feel good by putting up the price of a little schnops and lager. If he returns to DeWitt during the campaign he will no doubt send a few jugs in advance.—DeWitt Independent.

ANARCHISTS, SURE.
The anarchists of wealth are murdering by that most cruel of all deaths, the heat, an unknown number of innocent children and babes in the crowded tenements of our cities. "Anarchists of wealth" because, conscious of the power of wealth they have used their power to bribe legislatures to obtain special privileges which place the laboring classes absolutely within their grasp, and in the crowded tenements of the cities, this means death from suffocating heat to hundreds of helpless victims.—Ewing Advocate.

THE JOKE CANDIDATE.
Dietrich, the republican candidate for governor of Nebraska, while in Norfolk several days ago made a remark that is winning many votes for the fusionists. He got wild like Roosevelt, and said, during the course of his remarks, to a crowd at the Pacific hotel: "A man who does not vote with the republicans this fall is entirely devoid of brains." That is a noble remark for a man who aspires to be governor.—The Burtonian.

NEVER TOUCHED HIM.
During the storm Saturday night, lightning struck one of the chimneys because of the use of "ye editor," completely demolishing it. The stove was knocked down and the furniture scattered around and damaged somewhat. The total damage probably amounts to \$100. As evidence that editors sometimes have clear consciences, it should be noted that we simply rolled over in bed when the bolt struck the chimney and paid no further attention to the matter until morning when we discovered that the lightning had missed the head of the bed by only about five feet. The property was insured.—Fairbury Journal.

It ought to make republicans mighty sick to hear that Mr. McKinley's administration has allowed the British to hold 6,000 square miles of Alaska territory to which they had no title. Down comes the stars and stripes, and up goes the union jack. That's what the republicans twist the lion's tail.—Lexington Clipper-Citizen.

The charge made by some republican papers that Oom Paul has given \$2,500 to the democratic campaign fund must be one of Mark Hanna's slick tricks to make the British come down handsomely with a contribution to the republican slush fund. Oom has use for all his money to run his war, and the British had better keep theirs, for in spite of their money Bryan will win.—Lexington Clipper-Citizen.

The Imperial Press.
This, from the News, is the argument against Bryan and the democrats which all imperialists indorse:

"How insignificant his menaces of imperialism seem alongside of those questions of national importance which are enlisting the attention of the civilized world today and those other questions which the people of the United States desire to settle under the guidance of broad statesmanship and for the best interests of all concerned."

Pray, what are "those questions of national importance" which are enlisting the attention of the civilized world? And what are "those other questions which the people of the United States desire to settle under the guidance of broad statesmanship and for the best interests of all concerned?"

If "those questions of national importance" and "those other questions" pertain to the effect upon our national life of the government of subject colonies, to what do they relate? If the "best interests of all concerned" are not found in the program of Mr. Bryan and the democratic party, to first, establish a stable government for the people; second, to give them independence, and, third, to protect them from outside interference, will the News kindly outline for us what your republican congress, your republican executive and your republican press have jointly and severally failed to do, viz., the policy which will preserve our national self-respect?

And the News is no more shallow and ridiculous in its consideration of these great problems than the whole imperial press.—Buffalo Times.

ONLY A FARMER
He Builds Empires—He Climbs Majuba Hill and Spion Kop—He Fights at Lexington and Yorktown—But He's Only a Farmer.

In a recent address, Webster Davis, lately assistant secretary of the interior, told the following story and paid this eloquent tribute to the men who till the soil and earn their bread "in the sweat of their faces." Mr. Davis said:

Not long ago in the capital of our republic I took occasion to tell of the heroism and chivalry of the fighting Boer, when a British sympathizer sarcastically remarked, "O, he is only a farmer and nothing more." Then I thought of the men who in the long ago planted the first germs of civilization in South Africa, whose fathers followed William the Silent when he wrested liberty from the hand of the Spanish tyrant, and I remembered that they were only farmers and nothing more. And who was it that fought the wild beasts and the still wilder savages of that mysterious land in order to lay the foundation of two splendid little republics, for the happiness of their posterity? It was only farmers and nothing more.

Ah, yes, it was only a farmer and nothing more, who climbed the steep side of Majuba hill to drive from its summit the first germs of British tyranny and oppression, and who at Bronkhorst Spruit and Laing's Neck fought like chivalrous knights of old for liberty justice and equality.

It was only a farmer and nothing more, who at Spion's Kop performed deeds of valor unsurpassed in the annals of war, who leaping like a tiger from boulder to boulder, ascended that hill amid a fearful storm of leaden hail, and covered its summit with wounded and dying British, and drove the survivors back across the Tugela river.

It was only a farmer and nothing more who in the embankment of the river with but 3,000 comrades, with only four cannon and two Maxims for six days held in check the flower of the British army, consisting of 40,000 men, under command of the greatest general of the British empire, with 100 of the greatest cannon to be found in all the world, but finally yielded to overwhelming numbers and now lies dreaming at St. Helena of liberty and a future republic.

I remember, too, that, in our own land, it was only a farmer and nothing more, that poured out the crimson tide of his life on Lexington green, as a willing sacrifice on Liberty's altar, who suffered with Washington amid the sorrows of Valley Forge; and who at Saratoga, Monmouth, Bunker Hill and Brandywine, performed deeds of valor that wedded his name to glory and undying fame.

It was only a farmer and nothing more who stood with brave old Andrew Jackson behind the cotton bales at New Orleans and taught old England that easier were it to hurl the rooted mountain from its base than to force the yoke of slavery upon men determined to be free, and who at Chapultepec, Palo Alto, Cerro Gordo and Buena Vista carried the banner of the republic to triumph and glory.

It was only a farmer and nothing more who climbed the side of Missionary Ridge over shrieking muskets, belching cannon and valiant men to pluck the flower of victory that blossomed upon its crest, and who walked above the clouds on Lookout mountain, swept down the valley of the Shenandoah, and marched as a conquering host from Atlanta to the sea.

It was only a farmer and nothing more, that stood like a granite wall at Gettysburg as the mightiest tidal wave of war in all the world rolled against him, and received the blows of extreme cruelty and defiance of the union he loved so well.

Ah, yes, it was only a farmer and nothing more, who in all the battles of the past fought bravely for the old flag until finally upon its staff the God of our nation brought the eagle of victory to nestle with the sweet dove of peace.

And in the future, as in the past, it is only a farmer and nothing more that will be the safeguard of our nation and will protect our republic from the clutches of agents of selfish, greedy monarchs, and still more selfish, greedy trust owners, and will it be known to all men that liberty has erected its altars upon our mountains, in our valleys, on our spreading plains and amid our picturesque woodlands, and the weary, deserving pilgrim from every land and clime may come to worship at these shrines, shrines so long as chivalry girls on a sword-shrines where patriot knees will bend in all the years that are yet to be.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR
Lincoln, September 3 to 7, 1900.—Information for Exhibitors and Visitors.

For the benefit of our readers who anticipate exhibiting in any of the departments we have compiled the following information:

EXHIBITORS.
Must make their entries in all classes except the speed ring must be made between Friday morning, August 31, and Monday morning, September 3, and on the late date, at 8 o'clock in the morning all exhibits must be in place in order to receive consideration. Exhibitors can ship direct to the fair grounds at the regular tariff rate which must be prepaid, and no switching charges will be made on full carloads. When the fair is over exhibits can be billed free to return to the same station, and on all which has not changed ownership the freight paid will be refunded upon the certificate of the secretary of the fair association.

All live stock must be entered before 6 o'clock p. m. of Monday, August 27. In order to reserve live stock stalls or pens the fees must be paid. Don't take any chances by neglecting to pay these fees in advance. Feed and bedding at actual cost. Certificates of ownership must be made on full carloads. Live stock auctions will be held during the fair, the auctioneer being furnished by the fair association and a fee of 5 per cent charged.

R. R. RATES, ETC.
All railroads make a flat rate from all points in Nebraska of one fare for the round trip, plus 50 cents for one admission to the grounds.

The grounds have been fitted up, the buildings put in good repair, the water supply extended and everything put in

the best of shape for both exhibitors and visitors.

The speed track has been put in first class shape and the lovers of fine horses will have a chance to gratify their desires for excitement in that line.

The new and magnificent Lincoln auditorium will be used all the week for the entertainment and instruction of visitors to the state fair.

The theatres will present each night entertainments of a high order, and it is probable that a series of night parades and street entertainments will be furnished by the citizens of Lincoln so that every visitor may be entertained in the manner most desired by him.

Remember that all trains run to the fair grounds, and that you are always in easy reach of any part of the city by Lincoln traction cars for a 5-cent fare.

The success of the fair is already assured, and you are cordially invited to take a vacation and come to Lincoln for a week if possible. Come anyhow, if you cannot stay but a day. It will do you good to see what the possibilities of Nebraska are in the way of farm products, live stock and the general product of labor.

That North Carolina Amendment
There is so much being written and said about the recently adopted amendment to the constitution of North Carolina that The Independent desires its readers to know exactly what the amendment is and what its effect is expected to be. While The Independent does not indorse all the political methods of the white republicans of North Carolina, and while it does not agree with the roundabout plan adopted by them to secure the support of the illiterate white vote (25 per cent) it does not see anything very bad about the new amendment.

The new amendment provides: That every person presenting himself for registration must be able to read and write any section of the constitution written in the English language and have paid his poll tax; (2) Provided that no male person entitled to vote on January 1, 1867, or prior thereto, and no descendant of any such person shall be disfranchised by the amendment; (3) Provided he shall have registered prior to December 1, 1908; and (4) That all persons so registered shall forever thereafter have the right to vote in all elections, if they have paid their poll tax. It is not strange that both the object and the effect of this rather complicated and roundabout provision has been a matter of some perplexity and some imperfect and partial representation. The first clause standing alone would confine the suffrage to persons able to read and write English. The second clause added to it would extend the right to all the white males in the state, and these two clauses together would have the effect to disfranchise all illiterate negroes and enfranchise all illiterate whites. The third provision modifies the other two and excludes all illiterate whites who come to the age of 21 before 1908. If this amendment to the constitution shall itself be held constitutional, the result will be this: All citizens, whether black or white, who can read and write the English language can vote; all white citizens of North Carolina, exclusive of foreign immigrants, who can read and write the English language, whether they can read and write the English language or not; and finally, no white citizens of the state who come of age after 1908 can vote unless they can read and write the English language.

Fred'k Shepherd, Attorney.
EXECUTORIAL SALE.
Take notice that pursuant to an order of sale of the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, made May 7th, 1900, in the application of Elizabeth Edwards, deceased, for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, the undersigned executor of said estate has caused to be published the following real estate:

Lot 1 and 2 of block 1 of Lincoln; lots 1 and 2 of block 2 of Lincoln; and lots 15 and 17 of block 21 and lot 21 of block 22 of West Lincoln, all in Lancaster County, Nebraska. Said real estate is to be had at the east door of the court house of said county and state, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 23rd day of August, 1900. Dated August 18th, 1900.

ELIZABETH C. JONES,
Elizabeth C. Jones, Deceased.
Samuel B. Hama, Attorney, N. W. Corner 11th and O Sts.

NOTICE TO NONRESIDENT DEFENDANT.
To Isaac Anderson: You are hereby notified that the plaintiff herein, Mary Anderson, on the 15th day of August, 1900, filed in the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, against you, asking for an absolute divorce from you on the grounds of extreme cruelty and habitual drunkenness, and asking also for exclusive custody and control of your child, Isaac Anderson, Jr. You are required to answer to said petition on or before Monday, the 24th day of September, 1900. MARY ANDERSON, Plaintiff.

Morning & Berge, Attorneys At Law,
Lincoln, Neb.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF LANCASTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

NOTICE OF SALE.
In the matter of the estate of Charles R. Millington, deceased. Application to sell real estate to pay a certain mortgage